# New Pork Daily Tribune.

HIDDEN LIGHT. I much mistrust the voice That says all hearts are cold, That mere self-interest reigns, And all is bought and sold.

I much mistrust the man Who will not strive to find Some latent virtue in The soul of all mankind.

Yea! if you say the fount Is scaled and dry, I know It needs a wiser hand To make the waters flow.

If you would still appeal
To evil life in all,
I know a demon-band
Will answer to your call.

But when the Lord was gone The Lord who came to save— Two angels fair and bright Sat watching by the grave.

And from that blessed hour, With an immortal mien, In every tomb of Good Some angel sits unseen.

The spell to bring it forth?
With lowly, gentle mind,
With patient love and trust
Go seek—and ye shall find

A STEAMER OF TWENTY-FIVE THOU-

We are in the habit of making occasional marine soursions to Woolwich by Waterman Number One to Six inclusive. Some times on a bright, sunny day we extend our aquatic trips as far as Erith or Gravesend, where doubtless many of our readers accompany us. Like us, they will not fail to have noticed an indifferent-locking, half-occupied spot of land jutting into the river opposite Greenwich, known as the Isle of Dogs, but having no sort of connection with Barking Creek.

Scattered over this island, at irregular distances are factories, ship-yards, store-houses, and timber-sheds, all unmistakable enough in character. There is one object, however, which has perplexed us not a little-a huge metallic erection on which may be seen employed any day in the working week, hundreds of busy craftsmen clustering and humming and buzzing about it like flice around a sugar hogshead.

about it like flies around a sugar nogshead.

It has puzzled a good many aquatic travelers besides the writer. We have heard scores of guesses made by wondering passengers on board Waterman Number Two, perfectly at variance with the opinions of those on board Waterman Number Four. Some have not the slightest doubt as to its being a new sort have not the slightest doubt as to its being a new sort of gasemeter for supplying London with pure gas. Others believe it to be a pile of fireproof warehouses, on the Milner Safe principle, for the better custody of the national state papers and crown jewels. By some it is said to be an enormous oven for baking bread and roasting coffee for our troops in the Crimea. One or two have heard on good authority that it is intended for Wombwell's menagerie, to be moved on a hundred wheels. Others again have the firmest belief in its being an iron incarnation of Lord Dundonald's mysterious plan for destroying Cronstadt and Sevastopol. Now, it happens that none of these opinions are correct. Not one of the many guessers have ever dreamed of this object being the mid portion of a ship, which we have since learned is really the case. A ship! Talk of the Great Harry or the Great Britain, or any other great craft of the middle age or modern period! They shrink into utter insignificance by the side of our metal monster of the lise of Dogs.

The wooden walls of old England are fast becoming myths of a by-gone age, embalmed in the ballad-poetry of Dibdin. They have given place to the ironsides of young Britain. Canvas has yielded the palm to steam; and paddle-wheels in their turn are shaking their bearings in auxiliary fear of screws.

It is not so many years ago, but we remember it, that where a steamer of 3 000 turns was first placed on

their bearifigs in auxiliary fear of screws.

It is not so many years ago, but we remember it, that when a steamer of 3,000 tuns was first placed on the North American line one of our then greatest scientific authorities predicted certain failure; it was hinted in a friendly way to passengors proceeding by her to the United States that they had better insure their lives and make their wills before leaving the country. The ship was said to be too long for a heavy sea; she would break her back from the excessive weight of machinery in her center, and would inevitably encounter a variety of other unpleasant contingencies. But people remembered that similar failure was predicted thirty years before that time when the first steamers plied between London and Calais. The General Steam Navigation Company nevertheless prospered, and so likewise have the American lines prospered, and so likewise have the American lines prospered; for one of which there are at the present moment iron steamers building on the Clyde larger than any yet affoat.

The huge fabric erecting at the Isle of Dogs as yet bears no resemblance to any known kind of craft. At a distance the eye is unable to detect any particular proportions about it, and if we were to be pressed on the point, we should say that it had no shape at all. A closer inspection however shows a line of uprights at each end which mark the shelving proportions of stem and stern, and then one can perceive that the object before us is really intended for a ship.

Standing on the banks of the river Thames, with a

Standing on the banks of the river Thames, with a vast open space on one side and Greenwich Hospital on the other, it is not easy to form a just conception of this marine menster, which, for want of a better name, we call the Leviathan. It is being built by Scott, Russell & Company, from designs by Mr. Brunel, the engineer, whose conception the entire fabric is. When we remind our readers that the Roya Albert line-of-battle ship, of one hundred and twenty guns, is something under four thousand tuns, and about two hundred and twenty feet in length; and that the Simla and Himalaya, at present the largest steamers affoat, are only three hundred and twenty eet in length or thereabouts; they may form some idea of the proportions of this Eastern Steam Navigation Company's ship, when they are told that it will be six hundred and eighty feet in length and of twenty five thousand these burdent in other words, of more than six times the capacity of our largest men of-war, and above double the length of the largest steamship affoat.

Our readers will have frequently heard discussions Standing on the banks of the river Thames, with a

thousand these burdent in other words, of more than six times the capacity of our largest memori-war, and above double the length of the largest steamship affoat.

Our readers will have frequently heard discussions as to the relative merits of paddles and screws. In the Leviathan the screw will be combined with the paddle worked by engines nominally of two thousand six hundred horse power, but in reality capable of being worked up to ten thousand horse power. To guard against accidents at sea to machinery, and to prevent any detention from such a cause, the paddle-wheels will not only be perfectly distinct from each other in their working, but each will be set in motion by several sets of machinery of superabundant power, so that at all times derangements or cleaning of one or two cylinders or boilers will not interfere with the progress of the slip.

Steam will be the sole propelling power, no canvas being contemplated in this vessel. In fixing the great rize of the Leviathan, its projector believes that he has obtained the elements of a speed hitherto unknown in ocean-going steamers. It is confidently predicted that by the great length of the Leviathan she will be enabled to pass through the water at an average speed in all weathers of fifteen knots an hour, with a smaller power in proportion to tunnage than ordinary vessels now require to make ten knots. The contracting speed of most ocean mail-carrying steamers is eight knots.

We believe that the Eastern Steam Navigation Company intend making their first voyage to Australia. The actual distance from Milford Haven, the Company's starting-point, to Port Philip is less than 12,000 miles, if no poits be touched at. A speed of fifteen knots or miles an hour averaged from land to land would take the Leviathan to the golden colony in about 32 days. This can only be accomplished even at that high speed by avoiding all stoppages for coals, which, besides detaining a ship many days in the different ports, carries ber a great distance out of the direct steaming cours

We inspected a model of the ship in wood, and could scarcely believe that the unsightly mass of iron plates, rivets and joints just beheld could by any possible ingenuity be wrought into anything so beautifully symmetrical as the long, arrow-like little craft before us, tapering off forward as sharply as a woodman's hatchet or a Thames wherry. From that model we were enabled to understand where the engines, coals, stores and cargo would be placed, and moreover, where the two thousand first-class passengers would be berthed in their five hundred state cabins, and where the two thousand second-class and steerage

over, where the two thousand first-class passengers would be berthed in their five hundred state cabins, and where the two thousand second-class and steerage passengers would be placed, without nearly as much crowding as in an ordinary passenger or emigrant ship.

Large indeed must that steamer be which can provide a main-deck saloon sixty feet in length, and forty in width, and fifteen in hight, with a second-class saloon only 20 feet shorter, and a foot or two less in hight. The Leviathan has these, and they appear but small compartments of the huge interior.

It would prove a fortunate circumstance for our military authorities, who are so much in want of steam transports to the seat of war, if this monster ship were ready for sea at the present moment. There are just now two divisions of the French army of ten thousand men each, ready to be conveyed to the scenes of their future operations. The Leviathan, with just sufficient fuel for so short a voyage, could take on board one of those divisions entire, with horses, fodder, artillery and ammunition; it could land those ten thousand men, with proper arrangements, in the Crimea; could return and carry the second of those small armies; and could arrive back at Marseilles for the second time within one month from her first starting.

It has been deemed an achievement worthy of mention to convey an entire regiment of light cavalry from Bombay to the Crimea, by way of the Red Sea and Egypt, in about two months. If the calculations as to speed of the Leviathan be correct—which more learned heads than ours declare them to be—then the iron ship could have conveyed at least half a dozen regiments of cavalry from Bombay to Balaklava, by way of Cape of Good Hope and the Straits of Gibraltar, in two-thirds of the time, and not much greater cost than was required for the one regiment conveyed through Egypt.

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Had the old system of ship-building still prevailed with regard to sea-going steamers—had our ship-wrights worked on the wooden-wall principle instead of the plate-and-rivet method—we would never have possessed such noble steamships as are owned by our large commercial companies. Certain it is that the Leviathon could not have been built on the wooden system. The mightiest giants of Indian forcets, of fibulous age, in countless numbers, would not have sufficed to produce a ship of half her size. Strength enough could not have been obtained with the most ponderous masses of timber-work, braced as they might have been with iron and copper, to have floated so mighty a load of cargo, machinery and living beings. Yet the monster of which we are now speaking—so new in its various appliances of power, so wonderful in its unheard-of capacity—is composed of plates of iron less than one inch in thickness.

The secret of the great strength attained by this compartments, on the principle of the Britannia Tubular Bridge, and when finished will be in fact a hage tubular ship. The principle of that structure need not here be dwelt upon. It will suffice to explain that the whole of this vessel will be divided into ten hage water-tight compartments, by means of iron-plate bulkheads carried up to the upper deck, thereby extending far above the water-line. In addition to this great safeguard against accident, the whole length of the ship, except where she tapers off at either end, is protected by a double skin of metal plating, the outer one being distant three feet from the interior. These double tubular sides are carried to far above the deepest water-mark, and inasmuch as the transverse bulkheads extend to the outer of these skins, they are divided into many water-tight subdivisions, any one or two of which, though torn or fractured, and filled with water, would not affect the buoyancy or safety of the ship.

Ecside the great transverse divisions before alluded

Beside the great transverse divisions before alluded to, there are two enormously strong longitudinal bulkheads of iron running from stem to stern, each forty feet from the inner skin, and carried to the upper dock, adding greatly to the selidity and safety of the vessel. The main compartments thus formed by the bulkheads, have a means of communication by iron silding doors near the top, easily and effectually closed in time of need. In this way not only are all the most exposed portions of the ship double-skinned but the body is cut up into a great number of very large but perfectly distinct fire-and-water proof compartments, forming, indeed, so many colossal iron safes. If we can imagine a rock to penetrate the double skin, and make its sharp way into any one of these compartments, it might fill with water without any detriment to the rest of the ship.

of the ship.

One of the most terrible calamities that can befal a vessel at sea is undoubtedly a fire. The iron watertight bulkheads would seem to defy that destructive element sufficiently; but, in order to make assurance doubly sure the builders are experimenting with a view to employing only prepared uninflammable wood for the interior fittings.

Such is the Leviathan. She is to be launched, unlike any other ship, broadside on to the water by means of hydraulic power, and early in next Spring is expected to make a trial trip to the United States and back in less than a fortnight. In contemplating this Brobdingnag vessel our small acquaintance with things nautical dwarfs down to Lilliputian insignificance. Before reaching the Isle of Doga we had imagined that we possessed some acquaintance with ship-building and marine engineering. One of the Leviathan cylinders was sufficient to extinguish our protensions.

With a Brunel for designer; with a Stephenson for approver; a Scott Russell for builder; with Professor Airey in charge of the compass, and Sir W. S. Harrist looking after the lightning conductor, the Leviathan may well be expected to turn out the floating marvel of the sge, Fancy the astonishment of the Conth Sealer while the stonishment of the Conth Sealer and the control of the sge, Fancy the astonishment of the Conth Sealer and the control of the sge, Fancy the astonishment of the Conth Sealer and the control of the sge, Fancy the astonishment of the Conth Sealer and the control of the sge, Fancy the astonishment of the Conth Sealer and the control of the sge, Fancy the astonishment of the Conth Sealer and the control of the sge, Fancy the astonishment of the Conth Sealer and the control of the sge, Fancy the astonishment of the Conth Sealer and the control of the sge, Fancy the astonishment of the Conth Sealer and the control of the sge, Fancy the astonishment of the Conth Sealer and the control of the sge, Fancy the astonishment of the control of the sge, Fancy the astonishment of the control of th

may be separately considered. This hope is proved by the edition of the play which has been printed for circulation in the theater, and which is almost osteatatiously studded with notes and extracts to give authority for every item of the general splendor. Those who not having previously studded the subject do not arm themselves with a copy of this particular play-book, are not in a condition to appreciate the labor that has been expended in bringing out a result so perfect.

The grand scene of the revival is unquestionably that of the presence-chamber in York-place, where the artifice of gaining an appearance of indefinite extent by placing the room in a diagonal position is repeated with even more success than in Sardanapalus, where it was employed (we believe) for the first time. It seems impossible to take in a: a glance the quantity of glittering chandeliers, the variety of gorgeous dresses, the number of quaint ornaments, with which the tables are loaded. One splendor rapidly succeeds another. Now the guests take their seats and form a new tableau in the presence of the hospitable Cardinal; now they break away to make room for the King and his attendants, and even this breaking away is a masterpiece of contrivance; now a singular passive amentative and the gilt masks of the dancers; now a dance of the King's torch-bearers is introduced, with a fresh series of the strangest gestures. This one scene is in itself a complete divertissement, but with all its seemingly reckless splendor, it is a careful reproduction of the court-life of the sixteenth century, and there is scarcely a movement not referable to some authority. The information we possess as to the usages of the period is remarkably copious, and the manager has fully availed himself of the knowledge that is offered. In Sardanapalus and in Macbeth a wide field was open to conjecture, and one party might object to the Assyrian dances; another might entertain theories respecting the stripe and the tartan, adverse to the Henry VIII, Mr. Charles Kean is

as himself and Mrs. Charles Kean are the chief sufferers by the change, his conscientionsness is the more commendable. Everybody is familiar with Harlowe's celebrated picture of the Kemble family, in which the Queen, standing on one side, denounces the Cardinal, seated on the other, while the King enthroned at the back, seems rather like the judge in the cause than one of the contending parties. This arrangement was almost necessary for Mrs. Siddon's never-forgotten "point" in uttering the words—"Lord Cardinal—to "you I speak," for it at once marked out the obnoxious Wolsey as the object of her attack. By the new arrangement (made on the authority of Caccudich,) Wolsey is thrust to the back of the stage, so as not to be more conspicuous than his fellow-judge Campeggio

arrangement (made on the authority of Caccudish.) Wolsey is thrust to the back of the stage, so as not to be more conspicuous than his fellow-judge Campeggio (or Campeguo).

After the scene in York-place the tableau that is most likely to leave a strong impression on the memory of the spectator is the vision of Queen Katharine. A broad pencil of sunbeams descends diagonally from a window, and when the Queen falls asleep this becomes transparent, and reveas a number of angels who glide down to the sleeper by means of the contrivance known in Paris as that of "Les femmes volantes." In old times such an apparition could only have been exhibited by means of some unaccountable gap, but the beauty of the new arrangement is, that while the supernatural effect is produced the original character of the scene is perfectly retained.

These may be fairly considered the grand tableaux of the piece; but the less conspicuous pictures are well worthy of minute attention, not only for the archaeological accuracy which belongs to them in common with the rest, but for the exquisite taste displayed in their composition. The entrance of Buckingham from his arrangement" is now made to take place at the King's-stairs, Westminster, on the top of which he pronounces his farewell address, and then descends into the barge which is to convey him to the Tower. The crowd that witnesses the melancholy spectacle is so arranged that the melancholy spectacle is so arranged to the sombre tone is maintained by the women on the opposite side, though partially relieved by the white neckerchiefs of men, attired in dark vestments, form a heavy mass on one side of the stage, while the sombre tone is maintained by the women on the opposite side, though partially relieved by the white neckerchie's of the latter. The water and the sky form a light background, bringing out in perfect relief the figure of Buckingham. Had the whole group been invented for the canvas it could not have been more artistically constructed. So in the procession that takes place on the occasion of Anne Bolevne's coronation the tower of Westminster Abbey, that rises in a corner of the stage, is scavedy less striking than the glittering figures that pass along the platform. During a ruder period of stage management it would have been deemed sufficient to place an effective scene at the back and to assemble the characters on the stage without any regard to a general combination, save when a decided fableau riveaut was intended. Mr. Macready was, we believe, the first who gave pictorial importance to masses in action, and his principle is carried to perfection by Mr. C. Kean. The beautiful paintings of Messrs. Grieve and Telbin are as it were continued into the moving multitude in front, and, moreover, this is so far disciplined that every figure expresses some variety of emotion, and the old-fashioned rows and semicircles of inanimate personages are completely avoided.

"Pomp," says Dr. Johnson, dribbling out his little meed of praise, "is not the only merit of this play; the "meek sorrows and virtuous distress of Ratharine "have furnished some scenes which may be justly "numbered among the greatest efforts of tragedy." The return of Mrs. Charles Kean to the stage in the part of Queen Katharine is one of the great features of this revival, and ber delineation of the "meek sor-

of this revival, and her delineation of the "meek sor"rows" and "virtuous distress" is as refused and
touching as possible. In her first scene, (the Council
Chamber) when she tries to damp the ill-feeling against
the Duke of Buckingham, she conveys by her firmness
and at the same time by the mild tone of her remonstrance, that combination of a strong sense of rectitude
with excessive mildness of disposition, which makes up
the entirety of her character. The revival of the scene
in the third act—omitted of late years—in which the
Queen receives the visit of the two Cardinals, is most
indicious, as it gives the part a development which is
generally missed. In the trial scene the wrongs of
Katharine have so completely aroused the dignified
element of her nature that the gentle constituent is almost forgotten, and she must be followed to her ow
apartment in the palace, where she enjoys a comparative privacy, that the extent of her suffering may be
appreciated. The revelation of sorrow is exquisitely
made by Mrs. Charles Kean. The hadignation against
her visitors passes away, and the whole misery of her
"I am me most unhappy woman living."

"I am me most unhappy woman living."

and well be expected to turn out the floating marved of the sace. Fancy the antenhalment of the "com"s bea in the content of the sace of t

tionate feeling when he finds that in spite of his ruin Cronwell is still faithful, are readered with wondrous variety of expression. The situation abounds throughout with mortal changes, but we may call attention as specimen of the whole to the manner in which he comments on the answers given by Cronwell to his question—"What "news abroad!" The mention of the King's name clicits the expression, "God bless him!" uttered with fervent devotion; the news that Sir Thomas More is his chosen successor in the office of Chancellor calls forth the sigh of the displaced dignitary, but it is followed by a truly honest prayer that the new Chancellor will do his duty; the information that Cranmer is installed Archbishop of Canterbury occasions a sharp suscicious start in accompaniment to the words, "That's news indeed!" but the intelligence of the approaching coronation of Anne Boleyne comes upon him like a thunder-clap. "There was the weight that "pulled me down, O Cromwell!" If those who carefully follow the variety introduced within so very brief a compass do not look upon it as the finished result of a very perfect conception, it is hard to conjecture by what standard his histrionic art is to be judged.

Great pains has been taken to fill up with efficiency the other characters of the play. Mr. Walter Lacy represents Henry VIII, and not only is ke made by his costume and countenance as excellent portrait of the menarch, whose figure is perhaps more familiar to the public than that of any king who ever sat upon the English throne, but he adapts his voice and his movements to the expression of that imperious jollity "which the mind always associates with "bluff King" Hal"—still somewhat of a popular pet, though exertated in every respectable history. Miss Heath, as Anne Boleyne has rather to look pretty than to display any particular emotion, but while she complies with the first requisites she gives full force to the vanity of the young beauty whose head is tarned by the sudden preference of the King. Mr. Ryder spoke the

#### AGRICULTURAL.

SCARECROWS -Frighten the crows but don't kill SCRECHOWS —Frighten the crows but don't kill them, except one to use to keep his fellows off your corn. Pick off part of his feathers and scatter them on some spot in the field easily seen and near by lay the carcars of the dead crow and you will see his late companion sailing over the field and looking down upon what has been done, but very careful not to light where he too might fall a victim. If you cannot the state of the companion of the c kill a crow you may make a very good show of a dead one with a black hen. Crows are too valuable as vermin-destroyers on a farm to be wantenly destroyed because they pull up a little corn.

NUTRIMENT IN FOOD SUBSTANCES.-The following table gives a comparative view of the value of different substances for human food so far as their nutritious qualities are concerned; but with the most nutritious qualities are concerned; but with the most nutritious substances, such as peas and beans, some of the coarser and less nutritious substances should be taken apon the same principle that hay or straw is fed with grain to stock. Of 100 pounds of each of the following sub-tances it may be assumed that the figures show the number of pounds of matter that go to sustain life or support the strength of the consumer. Thus, if 100 pounds of corn meal cost the same as 100 pounds of turnips, which is often the case in th's market, the meal will really be worth twenty-two times as much as the turnips for food.

The per cent, taking 100 as the unit, of the different

viz:	Per Cent
entile 84 Oatr	7
car 23 Meats, avers	ge 3
leans 92 Potatoes	************
orn (Maize) 89 Beets	
Wheat 85 Carrots	
Cabbage 83 Cabbage	************
ice 85 Greens	
tye 79 Turnipa	********

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: Your remarks last Fall on crops and prices saved to the right owners (the producers) millions of dellars, which would otherwise have gone into the hards of speculators. Your recommendations this Spring to all farmers to sew or plant an acre more, will not only add to their income, but it will add to the surprily and comfort of the suffering poor until the surprily and the surprilement of the surprise of the surpri counted millions. I mention these two leading hints of yours, not because they are alone, for your paper is constantly filled with these valuable suggestions that have for their end the well-being of all classes. When have for their end the well-being of all classes. When I read your article on the subject of the extra acre of Spring crops, I called my men about me and read it to them. We all said it was good counsel, and we all united in the agreement that we would exert ourselves to carry it out; and in recurring, as I frequently did, to your advice when we were all doing our best, would always stimulate exertion and cheerfulness under the impression that we were doing good to the suffering 70 acres of corn and 4 acres of potatoes—being 35 acres to a team. The result of your advice was, we got in just 35 acres more than we had calculated on, and that much more than we should have attempted but for you.

The farmers of Seneca County have generally put in

larger Spring crops than usual, and the influence of your paper, which is widely circulated among us, I have no doubt has been a great cause of this result. We had two weeks of very dry weather in the last of May that will diminish our hay crop somewhat, but every other crop looks well. We had a fine rain the 1st of June, and it is a delightful rainy day while I am

writing. Yours respectfully, Seneca Falls, June 7, 1853. G. N. SACKET.

## THE PORTLAND RIOT.

MESSAGE FROM MAYOR DOW.
CITY OF PORTLAND. MAYOR'S OFFICE, June 9, 1853.
TO THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN: The undersigned deems it his duty to make a detailed but succinct report to the Board of Aldermen, of the events of June od, in relation to which so many varying accounts are now in circulation throughout the State and country. On the afternoon of that day, it became manifest to

all observers, that an unusual excitement existed among many persons in the city, who are well-known as en-emies of the Maine Law. A large number of such persons were present at the Police Court room, while a

emies of the Maine Law. A large number of such persons were present at the Police Court room, while a process was commenced to procure the seizure and destruction of an invoice of liquors which had been procured from New-York by a committee of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, by the authority of that Board, for the supply of the City Ageacy, which the Board had determined to establish.

It was not thought at the time that any movement would be made by such persons beyond an attempt to destroy these liquors by due process of law. Bat late in the afternoon intelligence was communicated to the Mayor and Aldermen that an extensive combination had been formed and that arrangements had been made to assemble a mob for the purpose of breaking into the City Agency and destroying the liquors therein contained. At the time of this communication large numbers of excited persons were assembled around the City Hail, in which the Agency is located, demanding that the liquors should be brought out.

The Mayor and Aldermen did not at that time apprehend that any mob would or could be raised in the city which it would be beyond the power of the ordinary police force to quell, but early in the evening they thought otherwise. The City Marshal with a few policemen, some of them with revolvers and some of them without arms, was directed to enter the room and defend it to the last extremity, and the rest of the police force were directed to do their utmost among the mob to disperse it and to identify as many as possible of the active persons composing it.

It The Mayor and several of the Aldermen being at the Mayor's office in the evening, we were warned by repeated and urgent messages that the mob was collecting in great force, exhibiting every appearance of savage ferocity. Messages were then sent to the commanding officers of the Light Guards and the Rifle Guards, and a formal demand was made upon them for their assistance, which, for a consideration in money they had agreed with a preceding administration to render, as an armed p

After some delay cartridges were procured and the maskets were leaded, when about twenty-four menonly feil into the ranks with shouldered arms. Again the Captain protected against exposing so small a force to the fury of the mob; he did not feel himself justified in so doing, but the reply to him was that half of them would be sufficient if they were brave and trae men. At the word the men marched out, with the Captain and Aldermen Brooks and Carleton and myself at their head, but rome of the number fiel out of the ranks on the way down the stairs and through the crowd.

The Sheriff of the County preceded us in the march, and stepping out into the crowd commanded the people in the name and by the authority of the State to disperse, assuring them they would otherwise be fired upon. But he was answered only by jeers and awage brawls from the mob. The Sheriff repeated his command several times, and his voice was distinctly heard at the cerner of Preblest.

After the members of the Light Guards had taken up their position and faced to the front on Congress-st., the crowd was several times commanded by the Mayor also to disperse, with the assurance that otherwise her would be fired upon. The only reply was groans and howls and showers of stones. By these we were pelled incessantly, and several members of the Guards were struck, and some of them badly hurt, while the missiles were falling round in every direction, in their rebound from the walls of the building. Again, the Captain protested against this exposure of his mea to the fury of the mob, and feared some of them would be killed if the order were not given to fire. He was told that we all shared the danger alike, and after a little further delay and another command to the crowd to disperse, which was received as all the others had been, the order was received as all the others had been, the order was given to fire Captain to fire by sections from the left. The order was repeated by the commander, and their the armony of them had. A feel of the Captain to fire

We filed down the steps into Middle-st. and enter We filed down the steps into Middle-st. and entered the door of the Agency on that street, and one of the Guards was struck in the forehead and badly bur as we entered. The voice of the infuriated mob outside and at the door on Congress-st. drowned every other sound; nevertheless they were warned that they would be fired upon, and three or four volleys of four shots each were fired. The gas was then lighted in the store, by which the persons there were exposed to the missiles of the mob, and to protect the members of the Riffe Guards and the Police from being struck by these, they were drawn out of the building into Middlest, the door being open, and the mob on Congress st. was warned that any person attempting to enter would be fired upou, the mob having broken open the doors which they had been battering for more than two st., the door being open, and the mob on Congress at, was warned that any person attempting to enter would be fired upon, the mob having broken open the doors which they had been battering for more than two hours. The mob and the armed force maintained this attitude for a considerable time, an occasional stone being hurled through the building from Congress-st. But the greater part of the mob withdrew soon after, and the remainder were driven out of the streets by the bayonet. The firming of the Rife Guard was at five minutes past 11 o'clock, and the building was attacked as early as half-past eight.

Information was brought to me by several persons that the mob had retired with loud threats and with the intention of procuring arms and of returning to the conflict. Messengers wese immeditely dispatched in different directions with instructions to visit the haunts and purlies of the rioters and to bring instant intelligence of any appearance of a new gathering; meantime hastily prepared for any further duty which might devolve us. But the scouts returned with the report that all was quiet.

Very soon after the firing from the buolding the police made arrests of persons who had been active in the riot, and attempts at forcible rescue were made by the mob. One man, physically powerful, collected a squad of followers and waylaid three policemen who were taking a rioter to ioil, but the police arrested him and dispersed his followers by exhibiting their pistols. I do no not hesitate to characterize this mob as more determined and ferocious than any other by which this city was ever disgraced.

I learn frem undoubted sources that the mob spirit had been gathering form and force for a month before it broke out, and that it had been simulated and fostered by men of influence whom we may be yet able to connect distinctly with it. The project had been known in this city carly in May, in Boston two weeks before its execution, and it was spoken of in Saco, North Yarsouth, Gorham and Paris on the moning of the advented, bet

the authorities, which occurred under my notice, was done with deliberation as well as with firmness and decision.

If that infuriated mob had accomplished their first object they would have become mad on the liquors of the Agency, then setting fire to the remainder would have destroyed the City Hall, for that purpose was avowed; then none but God can know how far their passions would have driven them. I regarded it as the duty of the authorities to uphold the majesty of law, and to suppress at any hazard the ferocious mob which sought to overthrow law and order, and to let loose upon us all the horrors of anarchy and riot.

If the authorities had permitted themselves to be overthrown and crushed by the mob, without employing all the power which the law had put into their hands for the suppression of tunnilts, they would have shown themselves unworthy the confidence and respect of those who placed the government of the city in their hands.

Read.

Altest: W.R. Bovo, City Clerk.

In Boardd of Aldermen, June 11, 1855. Altest: W.R. Bovo, City Clerk.

COAL.—I am now delivering best Rod Ash at Coal Sa, will screened. Quantities of five tuns and over 25 central less.

FITTER CLINTON, King and Oreenwick St., 25th-st. and 3th-av., and 116 Duane-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY

of the AGE!

Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of occument perture weeds, a remedy that curse EVERY KIND of HUMOR from the worst Scrayula down to a common Pinnish. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over two hundred cartificates of its value, all within tweety miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing-sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cute the worst kind of pimples on the

### Water-Enre.

DRS. SHEW & TAYLOR'S WATER-CURE Village, L. L. Steamer Croton daily from Folton Market, and Long Island Railroad mornings and afternoons.

## Legal Notices.

AT a SURROGATE'S COURT, held in and for AT a SURKOGATE'S COURT, held in and the County of New York, on the Eith day of May, in the year thousand eight hundred and fifty-five—Present, Alexander thousand eight hundred and fifty-five—Present, Alexander Bradford, Surrosate—In the matter of the Application to New York, Lose or Sell the Heal Estate of ROHERT CONKI, deceased. On reading and filing the peti ion of John Hart, administrator of the estate of Rohert Conkins, late of the Cin New York, deceased, for authority to mortgage, lesse or sell is critered that all persons interested in the estate of the said deceased for the payment of his debt is critered that all persons interested in the estate of the Sell of County of New York, at his office, in the City of New York, the 17th day of July next, at 10° clock in the formoson of the green and there to show cause why authority should not

In PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HEINRICH GARL LUDWIG SCHAPER, late of the city of Hamburg, deceased, to present the some, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their effice, No. 38 William et., in the city of New-York, on or before the tenth day of September next. Dated, New-York, the Wildle of February, 1858.

JAMPS G. KING.

ARCH. GRACIE KING, S. H. C. L. Schoper.

mhl law@mTh\*

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSIAH C. COMBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at office of M. M. Freeman & Co., No. & South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28d day of October next.—Dated New-York, on or before the 28d day of October next.—Dated New-York, on or before the 28d day of April, 1255.

JOSEPH EATON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS M. STONIER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the mane with vonchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Baker, No. 1 Franklin-square, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of November sent. Detect New York, the 21st day of May, 1255.

10 JOHN BAKER,

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myMlawemoth\* John Baker.

In Pursuance of m order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against James Hall, last of the City of New-York, methant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Albert Matthews, No. 54 Wallest, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 11th 11th day of January, 1858.

JOHN W. AUDUBON, Executors, Mallest Mithael Market Matthews, Procest for Executors, M Wallest.

SUPREME COURT, ORANGE COUNTY.—Dupliant Levison squinet James Reating and Jaster Cadhlaka. To the Defeatuate it you are hereby summoned and required to sorwer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Orange, at the Village of Goshen, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said to uplaint on the subscribers at their clark, of the County days after the service of the summone on you, examine of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time storesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Cent for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Delve Market Mallest.—Delve Mallest.—Delve Delve Market Mallest Market Mallest Market Mallest Market Mallest Malles

Supreme Court.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Alderreen and Community of Six Plant of Mayor, Alderreen and Community of Six Plant of Mayor, Alderreen and Community of Six Plant for the Mayor, Alderreen and English Rev. (oxcept such portion as is included in the Cantal Fach, in the Oity of such portion as is included in the Cantal Fach, in the Oity of such portion of the Mayor, Alderreen and Community of the City of New York hereby rive notion, that they intend to apply to the Sayor Alderreen and Community of the Court on preme Court to be held as the City of New York, on Saturday, the side General of Communications of New York, on Saturday, the side day, or as soon theresher as commel can be heard for the appointment of Communications of Editinate and Amessment in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement Energy intended, is the opening of the fact, from the Hudson River to the East River, (except such portion as in included in the Central Fark), in the said City of New York, as indeed out on the may or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New York, as laying cut of streets and roads in the Oty of New York, and fee other purposes," passed April 3, 1907.—Daind Mer-York, May 18, 185%.

EOPERT 5, DILLOW, May 1845.